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Supra-Nationalism for Export

the Kennedy Administration has been among the most ardent advocates of the Marshall Plan. It has awakened in the first time what has been a dormant European policy for the last 20 years. It has been an uneasy one and one which has been described by a correspondent who returned recently from Washington as a "brooding" since the establishment of the Economic Cooperation Administration as the instrument for handling the Marshall Plan. It has been in the American foreign aid program and it has been the State Department as well as the Congress in support and debate upon it. It has been the only chance of economic progress and of lasting communism in the adoption of policies which would lead to economic and political union between all the European countries of the Marshall Plan. Today this group is more powerfully represented in the surrounding circles of Washington than ever before. As the Marshall Plan is a major objective of the Kennedy Administration, it is a major objective of the group. In the State Department, Mr. George Ball, the Under Secretary, has made Mr. Jean Monnet a direct member of the group in Washington and Mr. Walt Rostow, the head of the policy planning staff, has been gone up in status recently as a result of the first shake-up in the Kennedy Administration. High on the Central Intelligence Agency is Mr. Richard Bissell, the key figure in the move to push Europe into integration in the Marshall Plan period. In the decisive position in Congress, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Fulbright, was busy advocating European federation even before the Marshall Plan was introduced. He has recently become more notable as an "Atlantic Union" man, he sees no discrepancy between the two. It is perhaps even more important that in the lower levels of the Administration, where the plans are drafted and committees manned, there are enthusiasts for the pure mill of M. Monnet's doctrine who make even Mr. Ball—and perhaps Mr. Monnet himself—appear as moderating influences. Here they are certainly "plus royaliste, que le roi."

Thus it was inevitable that Britain's decision to apply for membership of the European Economic Community should be welcomed both publicly and privately in Washington. But this does not mean that there is any real understanding of the sympathy for the prime minister which lies at the heart of American foreign negotiations. For there are many who have been misled by imitations of Britain's foreign policy. They see the road to European integration in their own light. Britain is asked to join what it should have become a world of nations, the terms of which are imposed upon it. It has been told that the American position is one of indifference to the European Community. It is not. The American position is one of deep interest and sympathy. But the sympathy is not for the Community as it is, but for the Community as it should be. The American position is one of deep interest and sympathy for the Community as it should be. The American position is one of deep interest and sympathy for the Community as it should be.

JAN 26, 1962

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FOR YOUR INFORMATION C

EAST BERLIN BERLINER ZEITUNG OF 26 JANUARY 1962 CARRIES A
1,500-WORD ARTICLE BY JULIUS MADER ON THE "WIREPULLERS OF THE OAS"
GIVING A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITIES OF
THE OAS UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF FORMER GENERAL SALAN. THE
ITEM INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE: "AS CONTACT MAN TO THE AMERICAN
REACTIONARIES AND THEIR INTELLIGENCE SERVICE CIA, OAS HAS APPOINTED
ITS ANTICOMMUNIST PROFESSIONAL AGITATOR JACQUES SOUSTELLE.

"ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO, SOUSTELLE RETURNED TO PARIS VIA ITALY FROM
A SECRET MEETING WITH THE CIA SUBVERSION EXPERT RICHARD MERVIN
BISSFLL."

26 JAN 140P JLS/LF